

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 6503.—MAY 28, 1884.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 63, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISARIAT),
ARE NOW LANDING
FROM AMERICA.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

CORNMEAL.

TOPCOAN BUTTER.

Apple BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

CODFISH, Boned.

Cromo HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

FAMILY BEEF in 25 lb. bags.

Poule Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Buiting's Desert FRUITS in 2 lb. cans.

Assorted CANED VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEATS.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted SOUPS.

Richardson's & Robins' Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Lunch HAM.

Lamb's TONGUES.

Cham CHOWDER.

Fresh OREGON SALMON.

Dried APPLES.

TOMATOES.

SUGGOTASH.

Maple SYRUP.

Golden SYRUP.

LOBSTERS.

OYSTERS.

HONEY.

Assorted JELLIES.

Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.

500 lb. "

1,200 lb. "

CORN BROOMS.

OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.

AXES and HATCHETS.

AGATE IRON WARE.

WAFFLE IRONS.

SMOOTHING IRONS.

PAINTS and OILS.

TALLOW and TAR.

VARNISHES.

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL BRILLIANT KEROSINE OIL,

150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,

including:

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

MINCEMEAT.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.

TESSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

Pudding RAISINS.

Lante CURRANTS.

Fine YORK HAMS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SAVORY PATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.

BROWN.

INFANTS' FOOD.

CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.

PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARET.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.

IRE'S GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

"

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACONE'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3 year HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BURGH DOUCOURT & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINMAN'S LI'L WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOBBY'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ESS'L LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOILLY PRAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.

CRABBIE'S GINGER BRANDY.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BAKER'S and ORANGE

RUMS, &c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SANDWICH, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARES.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFES, CASH and PAPER

BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices

Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1043

Intimations.

Chinese Imperial Government Eight Per Cent. Loan of 1881.

SECOND DRAWING.

Intimations.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN OF 1881.

THE INTEREST due 24th day of May current of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption, will be Paid at the Office of this CORPORATION on and after that date.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents Issuing the Loan, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 23, 1884. 880

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 23, 1884.—

Signal, German steamer, 384, Niedervor-

General.—WIEN & Co.

Anton, German steamer, 396, F. W.

Schrader, Hoilow, May 26, General.—

WIELER & Co.

Conqueror General Jacob, Dutch s.t.,

1,450, L. Bassing, Sunlow May 27, Gen-

eral.—JAMES, MATTHESON & Co.

Miramar, British steamer, 801, E. J.

Duggan, Kuchinzu May 22, Coal.—BUR-

TREXFIELD & SWINE.

Foolish, British steamer, from Canton.

Aurum, British steamer, 2,787, Peacock,

San Francisco April 26, and Yokohama

May 21, Mails and General.—O. & S.

S. Co.

Well, German steamer, 393, E. Piper,

Hoilow May 27, General.—WIZLER & Co.

Hengloe, British steamer, 1,198, Alex.

Webster, Saigon May 24, Rice and Paddy.

Grimm, Livingston & Co.

The Co.'s Steamship Governor General's Jacob.

Capt. BISSONETTE, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY,

the 30th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 23, 1884. 886

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates

for CHEFOO, TIEN-TSIN, NEW-

SHI-WANG, HANKOW and Ports on

the YANGTZE-SZE.)

The Starship Gloriette, Capt. SOMMER,

will be despatched above on

or about the 4th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 23, 1884. 887

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TIHE Undersigned has received instruc-

tions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 31st May, 1884, at 2 p.m., at his

Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

AN INVOICE OF

THE CHINA MAIL.

banks. The present able General Agents then reorganized a new Company to be under their management. After this there was a long period of rest from anxiety, for the markets that were opened commenced to tax the resources of the Refinery, and an extension became necessary. There was uninterrupted success for a number of years. The founder of the original enterprise having severed his connection with it, went to England and secured a valuable patent, known as the 'Weinrich,' the result being that a second refinery was established by Mr. Michael Smith. It was not long, however, before this new enterprise was purchased by its powerful rival; so that the latter again enjoyed a monopoly, and brought up the producing power of the Company to 2,500 piculs per day, at which we believe it now stands.

In January, 1883, the Lee Yuen Sugar Company was founded with native capital. The works of this Company were constructed to turn out forty tons of refined sugar daily, or say 67 piculs. This out-turn was shortly increased to 800 piculs, and we hear that additional machinery is now on the way out for the Company that will further increase its out-turn. At the beginning of the year, another sugar refining works, of gigantic proportions, commenced operations at Quarry Bay. The plant of this undertaking and that of the Lee Yuen Sugar Company are almost identical in construction, and it may be assumed that the plant of each factory is near perfection as it is possible to bring it, even at the present time. The producing power of the three Refineries now in existence here is about as follows:—

China Sugar Refining Co., 2,500 piculs
Lee Yuen Sugar Refining Co., 800
Quarry Bay Refinery 1,600

Total 4,900 piculs

This, we believe, is what the Refineries are capable of turning out daily with their existing machinery. Of course it will be understood there is plenty of room for additions to the plant at the Refineries, especially the new ones, and that such additions would enable a corresponding increase of the out-turn to be made. The Lee Yuen is greatly in want of a water supply, but this disadvantage is not likely to be removed until the new Water-works are completed.

Probably the producing power of these Refineries will be fully equal to the demand for many years to come, as beyond certain limits the markets are supplied by local establishments, and this is getting to be especially the case in the Australian colonies. Cheap labour and other advantages enjoyed here, however, ought to place our sugar industry in a good position for competing in distant markets. There is also good reason for thinking that the markets in the Far East will go on improving. China alone should be able to consume all the sugar refined in Hongkong, but, before this result can be attained, the Chinese will have to be civilized up to the consumption of refined sugar. Locally the three Refineries provide employment for a few Europeans and a large number of natives; they advance our shipping interests, and they provide valuable banking business.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 27th May, 1884.

THE DERBY.

LATEST SETTING.

Queen of Scots 3 a 2
Adelaide Fly 5 a 1
Talisman 5 a 1
St. Gathon 9 a 1
Richmond 11 a 1

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next CHINA MAIL, per the M. M. Co.'s S. S. *Sophia*, which left Cape St. James for this port on the 27th inst. at 8 a.m., may be expected to arrive here on or about Friday morning, the 30th instant.

The S. S. *Archibald* left Singapore for this port on the 24th instant.

The S. S. *Hornet* left Singapore on the 26th instant for this port.

The S. S. *Victoria*, from Antwerp, left Singapore on the 26th inst. for this port.

The Union Line steamer *Principia* left Singapore on the 26th instant for this port.

The S. S. *Glenary* left Singapore for this port on the 27th inst.

The S. S. *Leviathan* left Singapore for this port on the 27th inst.

The S. S. *Ca. str. Triton*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 27th inst.

DOCK MOVEMENTS.—
The Catalina left Kowloon Dock to-day.

The U. S. gunboat *Polo*, Commander G. D. B. Gladden, will leave here to-morrow for Canton, to relieve the U. S. gunboat *Monocacy*, Commander F. J. Higgins.

It is expected that H. B. M.'s sloop *Dart*, Commander Lawrence Ching, will leave the harbour on the 3rd proximo for target-practice. The practice completed she will proceed to Canton where there is at present no British man-of-war.

The resulting improvements which we stated a short time ago were to be made on H.B.M.'s (sovereign) *Champion*, have been nearly effected; and it is expected that she will leave the harbour for the North about the 10th of next month.

With reference to the statement made in our paragraph of Monday last that the band of Egyptian refugees now in the Colony arrived by the S. S. *Orion*, Messrs. Melchers & Co. write us to the effect that the commander of that vessel states that the men did not come to the Colony in the *Orion*. We appear to have been misinformed in the matter.

We note the arrival of a new German steamer to-day the *Signal*, 394 tons, Captain Neiderer, from Hamburg. After discharging her cargo, the *Signal* will, we hear, load for Newchwang, and it is possible that she may afterwards obtain a charter and run round the local lines.

In the list of passengers booked for Hongkong by the P. & O. steamship *Deccan*, which left London May 7th, appear the names of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Cattell, Lieutenant A. S. Murray as District Paymaster and Agent for the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury.

We learn that Messrs. Balfour and Wilson, with three other gentlemen, whose names we do not know, purchased the wreck of the Scottish Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Rajamannilal*, lost on a reef in the Gulf of Siam, are making very satisfactory progress towards lifting the vessel. Two compartments have been made perfectly watertight, and those engaged on the work expect to have the vessel afloat in one month from the present time. She will then probably be towed to Bangkok to be repaired. She has sustained little or no damage beyond the huge hole made in her hull when she went ashore.

The strange publication known as the *Wor Cry*, and recognised as the official gazette of General Booth's Salvation Army, is stated to be published in English, French, Swedish, and several other languages. The army sent out last year 250,000,000 copies, and £17,000 worth of musical instruments, uniforms, and badges.

The steamer *Arabic*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 19th April, started from Hongkong with 600 Chinese, with the expectation of landing the greater part of them at Honolulu. Owing to the new regulations of the Hawaiian Government prohibiting the landing of Chinese, and the Chinese from any vessel, considerable difficulty was experienced at Honolulu, and only about 300 were landed. The remainder were taken to San Francisco, and about 200 shipped on the steamer *Queen of the Pacific* to Victoria, British Columbia. The remainder will probably try to land at San Francisco if they can work through the meshes of the Custom House and United States Courts.

With regard to the future of Sebastopol, a home paper remarks that there Russia will possess in two or three years' time a fully-grown town, with a subdivided dockyard capable of turning out ironclads, and probably a large steel dockyard as well, together with the old great granite dock capable of containing the largest ship of war. Events, it is thought, all point to the fact that Turkish influence is still strong in the Black Sea, which contributed materially to prolonging the last struggle, is rapidly dying away, and that the long power will completely belong to Russia, who with her might stronghold at Batoum, her railway to Kara-also to be finished in two or three years' time—and her dominant attitude in the Balkans, may be expected to adopt a very much more arrogant attitude in regard to Turkish affairs than she is content to do to-day.

The suggestion of the Victorian Premier that some acknowledgment of the services rendered, on February 11, by the s.s. *Pathan* to the Victorian torpedo boat *Clifford*, now on her way out to the colony, should be made, has been acted upon. It will be remembered that Lieutenant Jerman, who is in command of the *Clifford*, found himself without coal when nearing the Straits of Gibraltar, and that the captain of the *Pathan* towed the vessel through the Straits. The following letter has been addressed by the Minister of Defence to Captain Rowley, of the *Pathan*, which is now in the bay:—Sir,—I have to inform you that I am in receipt of a communication from Lieutenant Jerman, the officer in command of the Victorian torpedo boat *Clifford*, in which he speaks warmly of the valuable assistance you nobly granted him when his vessel was short of coal outside the Straits of Gibraltar. Feeling that the Government are deeply indebted to you, I, on their behalf, have much pleasure in conveying to you the expression of their sincere thanks for the services rendered. I have the honour, &c., F. T. Sargent.

This following telegram appears in a San Francisco paper:—

NEW YORK, April 26th.—A cable special from London of April 25th says: A scandalous charge, in which the Salvation Army is mixed up with the General Post-office, is to-day agitating civil service circles throughout London. The alleged culprit is Steven Arthur Blackwood, Secretary to the Post office, and as far as administrative details are concerned, practically head of the department. The charges against Mr. Blackwood are that he is a fanatical adherent of the Salvation Army and uses his official position and control of rewards and punishments to dragon the clerks and telegraph operators of the Post office Department, male and female, into the ranks of the Salvation Army.

Secretary Blackwood is a bright and shining light in the 'army' and is known as a powerful exertor at the Sunday evangelistic meetings in the Little Bethel throughout the city. It is charged that he has brought the Salvation Army's tactics into his department to the extent of holding prayer meetings during business hours in the General Post office building under the auspices of the 'Civil Service Prayer Union' which he has established, and which appears to have for its special object praying for unconverted members of the civil service, especially among post office employees. The latter complain that this adds new and illegal acts of fitness in the civil service and results in an intolerable amount of cant and hypocrisy.

The clerks say faithful and efficient men and women are without any request or knowledge on their parts publicly prayed for by name in these Sunday day conventions, and their names are put down on what they call the 'Blackwood black list.' As long as their names are on this list they are subjected to espionage and frequently discharged or retarded from promotion to make way for hypocrites, who have secured favor by joining the praying band. The only way to get one's name off this black list is

to make a sort of confession of faith to Blackwood, after which the official seal is made wonderfully smooth for the 'convert.' This results, according to the clerks, in many cases of a pretence of piety to Blackwood and in advancement, not of the best civil servants, but of the most accomplished toadies and hypocrites. These grievances have at last reached the ears of Parliament, and at an early date next week the Government is to be questioned by one of the members as to the propriety of Secretary Blackwood's conduct and the legality of his alleged evasions of the civil service rules.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESENT FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR:—It will, I trust, be generally conceded that a crisis is being passed through in Hongkong of a most serious nature in extent, and of any character experienced in this busy centre of commerce. Believing that any legitimate suggestion of this kind may be of interest to your readers, I will not be unacceptable in the columns of your paper, where its press and corrs. are likely to be closely looked into. I would ask space to briefly detail a suggestion that those by whom it has been discussed look on as being well worthy of being carried out.

Some 16 years ago the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. was established with a paid up capital of \$400,000. During this long interval, time has shown that not in a single instance has it been necessary to encroach on this capital, but, on the contrary, a handsome reserve fund of \$85,000 has been accumulated, and this in addition to the usual dividends paid yearly.

Now if the \$400,000 capital has been proved to be an ample seed to the contractors of business during all these years, I would ask, the time arrived when the Magistrate had to return half pay, or the whole, of the paid up capital, leaving the \$85,000 to the shareholders, and this in addition to the usual dividends paid yearly.

Mr. Giles urged upon his Worship that the man had been illegally engaged in attempting to extort money, and ought to be punished accordingly.

The Magistrate accepted this explanation, but declined to punish the accused on the ground that the detective ought to be punished for not reporting to the police authorities the fact that the accused was a Mixed Court runner, and thus obtaining his immediate release.

Mr. Giles urged upon his Worship that the man had been illegally engaged in attempting to extort money, and ought to be punished accordingly.

The Magistrate replied that the accused was one of his official servants, and, that, bearing in view the case, he should use his discretion.

Mr. Giles objected to this proceeding, and declined to sign the charge-sheet, putting a note on record to that effect.

On the hearing of the case, it was shown that accused was in possession of half-a-dozen duly stamped warrants, issued under the Mixed Court seal, one being for the arrest of the three women in question; but none of them was countermanded by the Senior Counsel. It was further proved that he had arrested the three women and handed them over to the Mixed Court, in default of payment of \$150, which he had tried to extort from the local keepers.

The Magistrate contended that the runner was perfectly justified under Mixed Court Rule No. 5 in executing warrants of this nature, without any authority or Consular or otherwise. Further that the Municipal police had no right to arrest his runner, and keep him in goal all night, when he, the Magistrate, had applied over night for his release.

It was agreed that the first point should be referred by the Municipal Council to the Colonial Secretary. In regard to the instructions had been sent to Baker Pasha at Shatin regarding the treatment of slaves.

LONDON, April 24th.—In the House of Commons Gladstone refused to state what regard had been sent to Egypt's suggestion to the relief of Birber, which he said, was doubtless in danger. Khartoum was in no danger, either from mutiny or any other force. The Government fully recognized the obligation they were under for the safety of Gordon, and would put themselves in a position to render all needful assistance.

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THE COLONIAL SURGEON'S REPORT FOR 1883.

(Continued from yesterday.)

37.—Two mistakes were made in the printed copies of my last Annual Report. They may have been made in copying my draft and overlooked.

38.—One is noticed by Dr. Kerr, that 15 lbs is not as printed, equal to 150 grains, but to 900 grains. The other that has escaped the notice of my severe critic is that "three mace equal 12 pipe loads." It should be "one mace," and that is allowing each pipe a heavy load, nearly five grains; three would be nearer the mark.

39.—Dr. Kerr says in his letter, quoting my last Annual Report—

"The Opium is at once cut off and the weight again taken, the second week, the third week and some cases the fourth week. Curiously enough, stopping the Opium with prison diet, did not cause them to lose weight. Of one, the worst case, Dr. Ayres says, 'The heaviest smoker was the fourth on the list, his consumption being fifteen mace or 150 grains (here is a mistake, 15 lbs are equal to about 900 grains) he had an opium smoker for many years; he comes into Gaol weighing 107 lbs, does not lose weight at all, but in three weeks rises to 110 lbs.' Now mark, those men had been smoking opium constantly for 100 weeks, and up to 1,500 weeks and no note taken of their weight, when all at once they are looked up in Gaol, the Opium denied them, and, in three or four weeks' observation and weighing, the conclusion arrived at that opium smoking does not cause emaciation. Scientific nonsense!"

By this I suppose he means that the Opium smokers prevented him pursuing his vice, had good food and regular hours, and therefore where is the wonder he improved at once, and the emaciation he suffered from, while Opium smoking, disappeared?

40.—So it does cause emaciation in a way. If he starves his belly for the sake of the Opium smoking, of course he becomes emaciated; he is not likely to get fat on smoke of any kind. But what about the well-do Opium smoker. He generally has a liberal allowance, but does not have to pinch his belly, so he does not get emaciated, and I have seen many fat Opium smokers in my time. A Chinaman that turns the scale in this part of the world at 120 lbs, unless he is unusually tall, is in very good condition, and there are several that do more than that in Table Xic.

41.—Notably, a poor old gentleman, 33 years of age, an Opium smoker, consumption of six mace and half a drachm equal to rather more than three quarters of an ounce, weighed on coming in 152 pounds, at the end of a month had lost 4 pounds, and could well afford it; he was not meant to increase in weight when in Gaol. His number is 19 on Table Xic; he was never under medical treatment in Gaol. I say distinctly that Opium smoking does not cause emaciation, and when it occurs in an Opium smoker it is from the want of proper food.

42.—Well, here is another on Table Xic, No. 50, 63 years of age, 40 years an opium smoker, daily average consumption 6 mace. On coming into Gaol weighed 82 pounds; at the end of the month weighed 81 pounds, was never on the sick list, and had no notice taken of his Opium habit whatever.

43.—Though a very light weight he was not emaciated. He did not appear to suffer at all from deprivation of his Opium smoking. Another case, No. 79, Table XI, aged 52, twenty years an Opium smoker, daily consumption 6 mace, weight 99 pounds. On coming into Gaol increased to 103 in the first week, but was only 102 at the end of the 4th week. I have picked this out because these men were healthy, far above the average in the quantity of opium they smoked daily, and were old Opium smokers; two of them lost weight slightly. One gains weight, none of them are over on the sick list. No notice whatever was taken of their Opium habit, and they were not found to suffer in consequence. One would at least expect it would affect their nervous system in some way, when deprived of their Opium, if Opium smoking had any effect upon the system such as Opium eating has. From these and many similar cases, I have come to the opinion that I have stated, that Opium smoking has not much effect upon the system of most Opium smokers as tobacco has on the body of tobacco smokers; in fact that is the more harmless vice of the two in this respect. Dr. Kerr has not thought of any question pertaining to the subject that has not occurred to Mr. McCullum and myself, and we hope to do more in the future towards solving the mystery.

44.—Table Xid shows these Opium smokers who were admitted to the Gaol Hospital for treatment. The numbers given on Table Xic are given here for the sake of comparison. I do not find that any of the troubles they suffered from can be attributed to Opium smoking. There were no deaths among the Opium smokers.

45.—If Morphine being imported wholesale into China for the use of Opium smokers, the sooner Dr. Kerr calls the attention of the League to the matter, the better. The habit of eating Morphine, or Opium, much more easily given up, than most narcotics, though not so dangerous, is yet more dangerous to mind and body, and may even bring more trouble than Opium smoking, all of which can testify from personal experience.

46.—I would particularly impress upon the attention of all Medical men that its use is not required at all in the treatment or cure of a confirmed Opium smoker.

47.—I must here draw attention to the fact that the Opium smokers on Table Xic, who have not been placed in Hospital have to go through the ordinary Gaol Diet, which consists of five days' penitentiary twice during the month; the penal diet being rice and water only, and besides that the eleven days interval of full ordinary diet differs in quantity according as they are long or short term prisoners, which in some cases sufficiently accounts for the rapid rise and fall between the different weeks, which otherwise might be put down to the deprivation of their Opium.

48.—From the facts here given it would appear that even if Morphine is inhaled with the smoke from the pipe, it cannot be absorbed into the system through the lungs, as it is when taken hypodermically or by the stomach, for none of all the Opium smokers who have been in Gaol have suffered any shock from being deprived of the drug, as is amply proved I think by the special observations I have made during the past three years.

49.—I am certain that no Opium eater, or any one accustomed to the use of Morphine by the stomach, or hypodermically, could have been suddenly deprived of the use of the drug in this way without showing some effect, more or less serious.

50.—The Temporary Lunatic Asylum.

51.—Table Xid shows the number and nature and disease of the patients confined in this establishment during the year, and the length of their detention.

52.—One remained, admitted in 1882; eight were admitted during the year. Seven of these were discharged, cured or relieved, and sent to their own country.

53.—The Temporary Asylum still remains in the wretched building described in previous reports. The new Asylum is, however,

rapidly progressing and I believe will be finished before the end of the year.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

54.—The total number of patients admitted to this Hospital in 1883 was 1,476. The total number of cases treated in the Hospital this year was 1,654; of these 760 died.

The number of our patients during this year was 91,497.

The number remaining in Hospital at the end of the year was 84.

The number of moribund cases received was 368.

The number of cases admitted to this Hospital during 1883 was 39, of whom 22 died.

The number of vaccinations successfully performed by the travelling Vaccinators of the Tung Wa Hospital during the year was 1,737.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

55.—One small house, and part of another next to the Civil Hospital are now occupied for the purposes of this establishment.

The new Lock Hospital, as I have already said, is occupied for the present as part of the Civil Hospital, pending the alterations being made in the old Lock Hospital to convert it into the Civil Hospital.

The houses thus occupied are the best obtainable, but it is unfortunate that there is no ground attached to them for patients to get air and exercise.

Nevertheless, due to the inconvenience of these buildings Dr. Marques, the Superintendent, endeavoured to render his patients as comfortable as possible, and there have been no complaints.

56.—Dr. Marques was twice sent over to Stone Cutters Island in charge of Cholera patients there, and though there were but two mat-huts in which they had to weather a stormy time, and were subject to some unpleasant privations, he performed his task with an energy and willingness and tact that cannot be too much commended.

In his absence, Dr. A. J. Wharry, who was practising in this Colony, took charge of his duties at the temporary Lock Hospital.

57.—As we have now a Sanitary Board composed of the Heads of the Public Work's Registrar General's, Police and Medical Departments, the responsibility of settling redress questions of sanitation in the Colony does not rest with me. I am thankful to see that it did in former years, for as I got very little credit for exposing the fifty tons of refuse existing in this City, and was pretty much looked upon as a causeless alarmist, until my reports were verified by a Commission sent from home, so most of the blame would have fallen on my shoulders if an epidemic had appeared in these islands.

58.—There are now a chance in the near future of the markets becoming fit places to visit, without taking away one's appetite for food, and they may in time become as pleasant a sight as they are in Mauritius.

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56.—Table Xva shows the number of admissions to Hospital, which was 273. It also shows the average number of days they were treated or detained, which was 12, the lowest average reached in the last twenty six years, which shows that the alarm in the great majority of cases was not in a severe character, and this in spite of the number of women admitted being nearly trebled compared with 1882.

Table Xvb shows the number of women brought under the Provisions of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance.

No. 167, shows the number of women treated in the Hospital, and the nature of the complaints treated. Only four cases of constitutional character were under treatment during the year.

Table Xvd shows the number of women arrested, which was 201, and of these convicted, which was 158, as compared with 26 in 1882. Of these 40 were found to be dismissed and were detained in Hospital.

Table Xve shows the number of cases admitted to the different Hospitals.

The admissions to the Colonial Hospital were 123, as compared with 122 in 1882.

The admissions to the Naval Hospital were 225. Of these 65 cases were not contracted in Hongkong, as compared with 163 in 1882, with 58 cases not contracted in Dumbarton.

Of the Police 42 were admitted as compared with 40 in 1882.

In the Civil Hospital 93 men were admitted as compared with 124 in 1882. The total number of men treated in all the Hospitals was 512, twenty years an Opium smoker, daily consumption 6 mace, weight 119 pounds. On coming into Gaol increased to 103 in the first week, but was only 102 at the end of the 4th week. I have picked this out because these men were healthy, far above the average in the quantity of opium they smoked daily, and were old Opium smokers; two of them lost weight slightly. One gains weight, none of them are over on the sick list. No notice whatever was taken of their Opium habit, and they were not found to suffer in consequence. One would at least expect it would affect their nervous system in some way, when deprived of their Opium, if Opium smoking had any effect upon the system such as Opium eating has. From these and many similar cases, I have come to the opinion that I have stated, that Opium smoking has not much effect upon the system of most Opium smokers as tobacco has on the body of tobacco smokers; in fact that is the more harmless vice of the two in this respect. Dr. Kerr has not thought of any question pertaining to the subject that has not occurred to Mr. McCullum and myself, and we hope to do more in the future towards solving the mystery.

57.—Table Xvi shows these Opium smokers who were admitted to the Gaol Hospital for treatment. The numbers given on Table Xic are given here for the sake of comparison. I do not find that any of the troubles they suffered from can be attributed to Opium smoking. There were no deaths among the Opium smokers.

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